

# MAPPING OF POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPERS, SECTOR STRATEGIES AND POLICIES RELATED TO RICE DEVELOPMENT

## SYNTHESIS REPORT

by

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# MAPPING OF POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPERS, SECTOR STRATEGIES AND POLICIES RELATED TO RICE DEVELOPMENT

- **CARD was launched at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in 2008**
- **It is spearheaded by JICA, AU-NEPAD-PCA and AGRA**
- **It brings together research agencies and regional and international financial institutions**
- **It aims at doubling rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa from 14 to 28 millions tons per annum in 10 years**



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- **A first group of pilot countries was selected in 2009:** Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda **to develop National Rice Development Strategies (NRDS)**
- **CARD has a grant from IFAD to assist these countries to link their NRDS to their PRSPs and other relevant country priorities and budgets so that they will be eligible for development funding in accordance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness**
- **The present IFAD-funded study involved eight countries:** Cameroon, Guinea Conakry, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda
- **Ghana, Kenya, Mali and Nigeria should have been included but were left out due to difficulties in recruiting national consultants**



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The purpose of the study was for every country:

1. **To assess the coherence and linkages between the NRDS and the relevant planning and programming frameworks including:**
  - I. growth and poverty reduction strategies or equivalent
  - II. relevant sector-based strategies
  - III. public expenditure frameworks at national and sector levels
  - IV. ongoing rice related programs

**To provide a basis for reconciling the NRDS' requirements in terms of policy, institutions, investments, measures and actions and the related opportunities as indicated in the national planning frameworks and tools**

The study;

- (i) was led by a regional consultant, with support of a policy expert, and eight national consultants for the national reports
- (ii) it commenced with a **workshop for the development of detailed TORs for national consultants and team building**, held at FARA in Accra, Ghana



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This report is drawn from a synthesis, by the Regional Consultant, of the National Consultants' country findings and provides information on the :

1. Salient points of strategies, policies and expenditure frameworks affecting the rice sub-sector
2. Stakeholders
3. Status of rice in strategies and programmes
4. Key unsatisfied national-level issues
5. Conclusions and recommendations

The **conclusions** highlight the principal findings related to mainstreaming the NRDS with national strategies, policies, programs and expenditure frameworks

The **recommendations** are orientated towards supporting the advocacy required to create opportunities for implementing the NRDS components and mobilizing incremental funding for them



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## 1. Salient points of strategies, policies and expenditure frameworks affecting the rice sub-sector:

### 1.1. Main characteristic features of PRSPs :

- (i) **Framework** of reference and orientation for the whole economic and social development
- (ii) **Generation** - most of the countries are currently running their second generation of PRSPs and some countries will have next year their 3<sup>rd</sup>, generation of PRSPs
- (iii) **Duration** - which varies between countries: 4 years, 5 years and 10 years. Only Cameroon has 10 years

2.2. **Sector-based strategies**: in addition to the Ministry of Agriculture, many other line Ministries have strategies that relate to rice-value chains (the report lists for each country strategies + hosting line Ministries / institutions)

### 2.3. On-going expenditure frameworks

\* The common points (i) MTEF, (ii) BF, (iii) PPBE and (iv) funding from other national institutions. For i, ii, and iii donors are major providers

\* Expenditure frameworks are listed for every country



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## 2. Stakeholders : identified at 3 levels

### 2.1. For elaboration of strategies (PRSPs & Sector-based strategies)

### 2.2. For planning & funding processes (2 types of countries :

- (i) countries advanced well in decentralization such as Tanzania, Mozambique & Uganda and
- (ii) countries where decision making is centralized

Champions need to be identified in each country to advance rice issues in strategies, planning and funding processes

- They are needed at all levels; central government, regional and local
- They will often be people with influence, not necessarily authority
- They will need professional incentives/reasons to be involved
- They will have to be supported with advocacy and factual materials

### 2.3. Analysis of the key stakeholders' role & responsibilities in every country



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## 3. Status of rice

3.1. **Regarding PRSPs:** No specific mention of rice, but they cover common factors such as food security, improvement of agricultural production, feeder roads, irrigation etc.

3.2. **Regarding sector-based strategies :** important place for rice from the production to the market

3.3. **Regarding programs / projects**

In all countries, there are on-going and planned programs / projects focused on rice value- chains (list per country provided in an annex of the study )



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## Key unsatisfied national-level issues :

Country	Needs in the operational domain including human resources	Policy issues	Institutional issues	Legal issues
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 3 regional laboratories equipped with competent technicians,</li> <li>(ii) Building &amp; maintenance of irrigation infrastructures,</li> <li>(iii) Fields of demonstration to transfer technologies,</li> <li>(iv) Equipments for small farms,</li> <li>(v) Rehabilitation of processing plants,</li> <li>(vi) Training on irrigation techniques</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Building of feeder roads,</li> <li>(ii) To facilitate the creation of seeds national professionals,</li> <li>(iii) Establishment of a research program for rice seeds,</li> <li>(iv) Input accessibility,</li> <li>(v) Creation of a rice concessional credit line.</li> </ul>	Establishment of a coordinating group leaded by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture at the provincial level.	Analysis of the implication of regional and international agreements on the rice sector development
Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Seeds,</li> <li>(ii) Research,</li> <li>(iii) Input supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Building of feeder roads and roads to distant markets</li> <li>(ii) Soil fertility management</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Quality control,</li> <li>(ii) Up date of micro-finance regulations,</li> <li>(iii) Land access</li> </ul>

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## Aligning CARD to the CAADP Agenda

**CARD Objective to double rice production in 10 years this will contribute to CAADP's objective of 6% annual growth in production and 4.4% growth in TFP**

**For this to happen:**

- **NRDS components have to be integral to each of CAADP's four Pillars:**
  - **Increasing productivity of rice requires appropriate land and water management (Pillar 1) development, and dissemination of improved technologies and capacity strengthening (Pillar 4)**
  - **Enhancing rice value chains for increased incomes and food security requires improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access (Pillar 2) increasing food supply and reducing hunger (Pillar 3).**
- **CAADP country round table processes (pre-compact preparation and post-compact implementation) need to be used to put rice on the CAADP Agenda and ensure that NRDS are aligned to PRS/NDS in order to benefit from national and external sources of investment**
- **CARD Champions to be identified from CAADP Pillar Expert Reference Groups**



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## 4. Conclusions and recommendations

The principal findings from the NRDS – PRSP matching are:

- **None of the PRSPs has taken a commodity approach so they do not to define strategies specifically for rice**
- **But the NRDS are all consistent with the priorities identified in PRSP for agricultural sector**
- **And most countries have several sector-based strategies and programs that address different constraints faced by the rice-value chains that the NRDS proponents should take advantage of**
- **The NRDS extend over 10 years which indicates a need for long-term financing**
- **Thus, the NRDS' have to be mainstreamed into line ministries' sector-based strategies, programs and expenditure frameworks**



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## Conclusions and recommendations

**Inclusion of NRDS elements into programs and expenditure frameworks can be done during the annual reviews and the aim must be to ensure long-term support for the NRDS**

- **For that, it is important to have each NRDS recognized as an official national strategy and that it is prioritised in planning and budgeting process at all levels**
- **To support and facilitate the mainstreaming of NRDS there is the need for wider evidence-based advocacy towards key stakeholders and identified champions**
- **This advocacy should bring opportunities for implementing the required actions and mobilizing incremental resources**
- **In addition to the national task forces, advocacy is an important function of the CARD Secretariat, members of the CARD Steering Committee & GM**



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**CARD need an **efficient communications strategy** developed and facilitated by the CARD Secretariat in conjunction with the National Rice Development Task Forces, for:**

- **Raising awareness of the NRDS at the highest national, regional and international levels to sensitize all decision makers (national authorities, regional organizations and development partners)**
- **Supporting the NRDS by highlighting the unsatisfied needs identified in the national reports and during NRDS implementation**
- **Accommodating the current medium-term national planning modes with the long-term financing required for implementing the NRDS**
- **Improving agriculture sector coordination so that rice development requirements can be sourced within wider agricultural sector strategies and priorities such for feeder roads, water management, fertilizer procurement, etc.**



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## Follow up actions:

- 1. Review and approval of the draft Synthesis Report & translation into French**
- 2. Complete studies in Ghana, Kenya, Mali and Nigeria**
- 3. Carry out similar studies in 2nd Group of countries as part of developing the NRDS**
- 4. Incorporate findings into CARD's communications strategy with commitments for the Secretariat, the Steering Committee members, and the Stakeholders at large between AGMs**
- 5. Identify how the CARD Secretariat can support the NRDS Task Forces to play a key role in advocacy**
- 6. There should be another meeting of the consultants to peer review the reports**



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## Follow up actions:

- 7. Identifying and finding incentives for champions to engage on behalf of the NRDS**
- 8. How can the table of unsatisfied issue be used in monitoring and management**
- 9. Associating CARD in CAADP, NRDS in CAADP Country Compacts**
- 10. We have to start generating interventions!**



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## Follow up actions:

**10. We have to start generating interventions!**

**THANK YOU**

**&**

**thanks to IFAD**

**for supporting these studies**



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## Key unsatisfied national-level issues :

Country	Needs in the operational Domain including human resources	Policies Issues	Institutional Issues	Legal Issues
<b>Tanzania</b>	(i) Shortage of funds for programs funded by the government, (ii) Extension services, (iii) credit access, (iii) Research & Development	(i) Involvement of beneficiaries in planning and implementation, (ii), (iii) Solution to the conflict food-security – food exports (restrictions).	Establishment of the Grains Marketing Board as the Regulatory Agency for major grains including rice	(i) Quality regulation for rice, (ii) Fertilizers quality control
<b>Cameroon</b>	(i) Seeds infrastructures, (ii) Subsidies for fertilizers / pesticides, (iii) Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures, (iv) Capacity building of actors on seeds, marketing and farming techniques et (v) Building and maintenance of feeder roads	(i) Decentralization of seeds quality control, (ii) Management of irrigation infrastructures, (iii) Liberalization of input market, (iv) Taxes exemption of agricultural equipment		

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## Key unsatisfied national-level issues :

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<b>Senegal</b>	(i)Building of irrigation infrastructures for 10,000ha,(ii)830 tractors,(iii)equipments for harvest &post harvest,(iv) Seeds production,(v)Supply of fertilizers and soil amendments	(i) Guarantee of the credit,(ii)Support to commercialization,(iii)Building of 1000kms of feeder roads		Reform on Land Management and application of the Sylvo-Agro-Pastoral Law
<b>Guinea Conakry</b>	(i)Building of irrigation infrastructures, (ii)Research and Extension,(iii)Building of feeder roads, (iv) Credit access	Input subsidies	Private sector involvement	Land tenure security